

5m BC

Perhaps as early as 5m BC in
Near East copper began to take the
place of stone for weapons and
implements. Pure copper was too soft
but a mixture of copper and tin could
produce a very hard substance.
This alloy was called bronze &
the next cultural period called
the Bronze Age.

5000 B.C.

The Neolithic dead of high rank were buried in chambers made with gigantic stone blocks. Upright pillars of undressed stone were erected. (Ex. Stonehenge) (England)

5000 BC

Full Neolithic

Domestication of animals and plants
and the building of houses.

(i.e. the invention of agriculture)

The growing of barley, wheat, millet
and lentils gave man a fairly
permanent and reliable
food supply. Population increased
and became sedentary. He had to stay
near his fields. Beginning of town

ownership

Religion took on a new significance
Talented persons began to specialize in
the making of weapons, tools etc. and
traded them to the farmers for food.
Thus the division of labor

Domesticated animals now included
cattle, swine, sheep, and goats. These
animals were imported from the Near
East into Europe and crossed with native
wild European varieties

5000 BC

In the Full neolithic, new techniques of stone working appeared. Some implements were now ground & polished into the desired shapes. This method worked best for axes, hammers, hoes, and club heads.

(American Indians used both old & new methods).

5000 BC

The agricultural revolution
around 7000 BP or 5000 BC
gave cultivated plants such as corn
and beans

~~50000 BC~~
7,000 yrs ago → 1 AD.

Stage called Archaic
(Paleo Indians)

c 5000 BC

The first ever metal tools
(made from Copper) are made in
the Near East.

5000 BC

Copper, first shapable metal,
smelted in Persia.